

and iron shoe of assorted sizes obtained from the frontier 411
Jivaro, or loaded with the hard seeds of the *etsa* tree, or 438
even river gravel, when iron shoe cannot be obtained.

Fighting is rarely done with weapons other than firearms, 411
but occasionally a man kills an enemy from ambush with a 726
plain palm lance or a "shotgun" lance to demonstrate his
valor. The "shotgun" lance has a tip made by chopping off
the barrel of a worn-out shotgun with a machete, leaving
the base of the barrel into a point, and inserting a palm-wood
shaft into the muzzle end of the barrel. A few old men also 178
carry lances with iron tips obtained years ago by trade from 411
Gualaquiza. Some of these older men also have crude wooden 439
shields in their houses for use in the *ramra* feast ritual. Ma- 714
chetes and the less common trade knives are also sometimes
employed as fighting weapons.

Men stretch and dry skins of wild boar, jaguar, ocelot, and 462
other felines for trade. Monkey hides are used for making 282
men's shoulder bags. Both sexes manufacture thread, string, 439
and braided rope. Thread is made from the inner bark of the 439
tsabé tree, and string from the inner bark of the *humai* palm. 415
Men's shoulder bags of knotted and knotted string are made 281
of this inner bark string using large bone needles. 824

Weaving, done in almost all houses, is exclusively a man's 462
task. Men, compared to women in Jivaro society, tend to have 286
much more leisure time, which may help account for the fact 283
that they do the spinning, dyeing, and weaving. When not
hunting or clearing forest, a man likes to sit in his end of the
house, either quietly alone or conversing with visitors. In
either case, spinning and weaving allow him to occupy his
hands with a pleasant craft which can be interrupted or
picked up again as he desires. The textiles he makes are ex-
tremely durable and thus there is usually no urgency attached